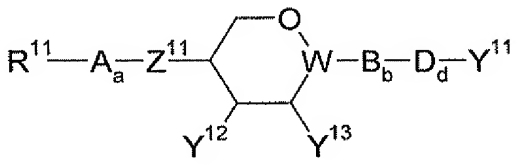
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of formula I

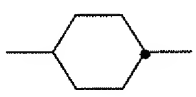
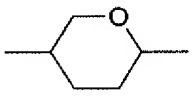
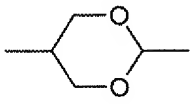
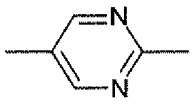


I

,

in which

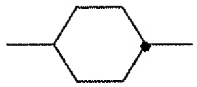
R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

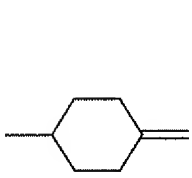
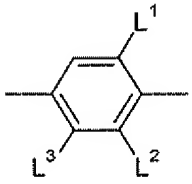
A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

W denotes >CH- or >C=;

B and D, independently of one another, stand for  ,

 or  ;

b and d, independently of one another, are 0 or 1;

Y^{11} denotes =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$, $=CF_2$, -H, -F, -Cl, -Br, -I, -CN, -OH, -SH, $-CO-R^{14}$, $-OSO_2R^{15}$, $-C(=S^+R^{12})(-SR^{13})X^-$, $-B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$, $-BF_3^-Cat^+$, $-Si(OR^{18})(OR^{19})(OR^{20})$ or alkyl, where alkyl denotes a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 C atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl, where alkyl denotes a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 C atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups are optionally replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

L^1, L^2 and L^3, independently of one another, denote H or F;

R^{12} and R^{13}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

R^{14} denotes OH, O-aryl, O-aralkyl, O-alkyl, Cl, Br, aryl, aralkyl or alkyl;

R^{15} denotes aryl, aralkyl or a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, in which alkyl radical one or more CH_2 groups are optionally replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another;

R^{16} and R^{17} denote H or an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

R^{18}, R^{19} and R^{20}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms;

Cat^+ is an alkali metal cation or a quaternary ammonium cation;

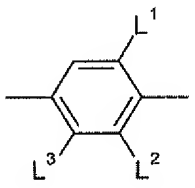
and

X^- is a weakly coordinating anion;

with the ~~proviso~~ provisos that

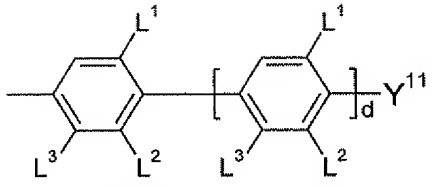
if b+d ≠ 0,

then W denotes >CH-;

if Y^{11} is connected to B or D = 

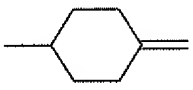
,

then Y^{11} does not denote =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$ or $=CF_2$;

if W is connected directly to  , where d is 0 or 1,

then Y^{11} denotes -H, -I, -SH, $-CO_2R^{14}$, $-OSO_2R^{15}$, $-C(=S^+R^{12})(SR^{13})X^-$, $-B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$, $-BF_3^-Cat^+$, $-Si(OR^{18})(OR^{19})(OR^{20})$ or alkyl, where alkyl denotes a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 C atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups have each been replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another and alkyl does not stand for alkoxy;

if d = 1,

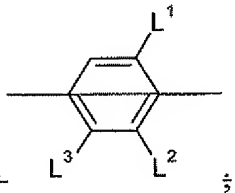
then B does not stand for  ; and

if a is 2,

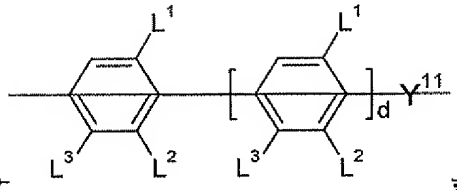
then that A can adopt identical or different meanings

~~that W denotes >CH- if b+d ≠ 0;~~

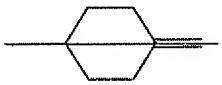
~~that Y^{11} does not denote =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$ or $=CF_2$ if Y^{11} is connected to B~~

~~or D =~~  ;

~~that Y^{11} denotes H, I, SH, $-CO_2R^{14}$, $-OSO_2R^{15}$, $-C(=S^+R^{12})(SR^{13})X^-$, $-B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$, $-BF_3^-Cat^+$, $-Si(OR^{18})(OR^{19})(OR^{20})$ or alkyl, where alkyl denotes a halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 15 C atoms, in which one or more CH_2 groups have each been replaced, independently of one another, by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -CO-, -CO-O- or -O-CO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another and alkyl does not stand for~~

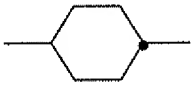
~~alkoxy, if W is connected directly to~~  ~~, where~~

~~d is 0 or 1;~~

~~that B does not stand for~~  ~~if d = 1; and~~

~~that A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2.~~

2. (Withdrawn) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

A stands for  .

3. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

a is 0.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

Y^{12} and Y^{13} denote H.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CF_2O-$ or $-OCF_2-$.

6. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

R^{11} denotes an unbranched halogenated or unsubstituted alkyl radical having 1 to 7 carbon atoms.

7. (Withdrawn) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

Y^{11} denotes =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$ or $=CF_2$.

8. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

Y^{11} denotes -H, -F, -Cl, -Br, -I, -OH, $-CO_2H$, $-C(=S^+R^{12})(-SR^{13})X^-$, $-B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$, $-BF_3^-Cat^+$ or $-Si(OR^{18})(OR^{19})(OR^{20})$.

9. (Withdrawn) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein

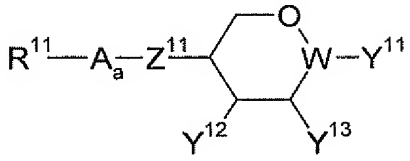
X^- denotes BF_4^-, $CF_3SO_3^-$, $C_4F_9SO_3^-$, PF_6^-, SbF_6^- or AsF_6^-.

10. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein b is 0 and d is 0.

11. (Previously Presented) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein b is 1 and d is 0.

12. (Withdrawn) A compound according to Claim 1, wherein b is 1 and d is 1.

13. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IA

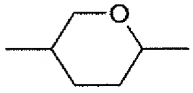
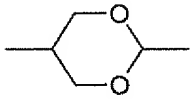
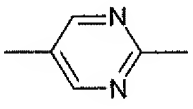


IA

,

in which

R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or alkyl;

A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2, where A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

W denotes >C=;

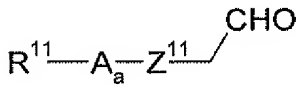
Y^{11} denotes =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$ or $=CF_2$;

Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl; and

R^{12} and R^{13}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

comprising

reacting a compound of formula II



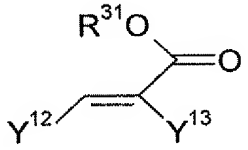
II

,

in which R^{11}, A, a and Z^{11} are as defined above for the compound of formula IA,

in a reaction step (A1)

(A1) in the presence of a base with a compound of formula III

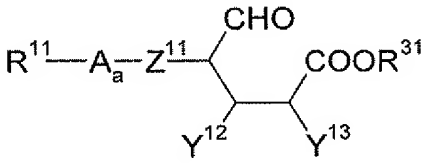


III

,

in which Y^{12} and Y^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IA, and R^{31} denotes an alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms,

to give a compound of formula IV



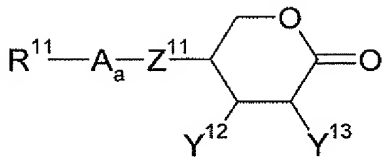
IV

,

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12} and Y^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IA, and R^{31} is as defined above for the compound of formula III;

and subsequently converting, in a reaction step (A2),

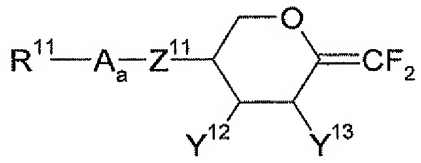
(A2) the compound of formula IV into a compound of formula IA1



IA1

and optionally converting, in a reaction step (A3),

(A3) the compound of formula IA1 into a compound of formula IA2

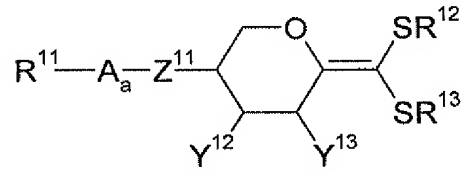


IA2

by reaction with CF_2Br_2 in the presence of $P(N(R^{21})_2)_3$, $P(N(R^{21})_2)_2(OR^{22})$ or $P(N(R^{21})_2)(OR^{22})_2$, where R^{21} and R^{22}, independently of one another, denote an alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms;

or optionally converting, in a reaction step (A3'),

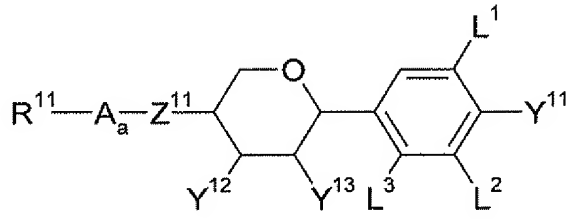
(A3') the compound of formula IA1 into a compound of formula IA3



IA3

by reaction with $CHG(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$, in which G denotes $P(OCH_2R^{23})_3$, where R^{23} is a perfluorinated alkyl radical having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or $Si(CH_3)_3$ or $Si(CH_2CH_3)_3$, and R^{12} and R^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IA, in the presence of a strong base.

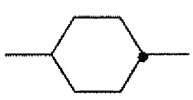
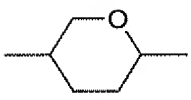
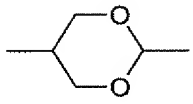
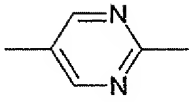
14. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IB



IB

in which

R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or alkyl;

A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2, where A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

Y^{11} denotes -H, -F, -Cl, -Br, -I, -CN, -OH or $-B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$;

Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl;

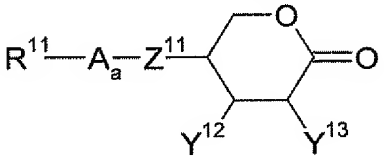
L^1, L^2 and L^3, independently of one another, denote H or F; and

R^{16} and R^{17}, independently of one another, denote H or an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

comprising

reacting, in a reaction step (B1),

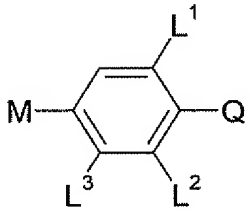
(B1) a compound of formula IA1



IA1

,

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12} and Y^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IB, with a compound of formula V

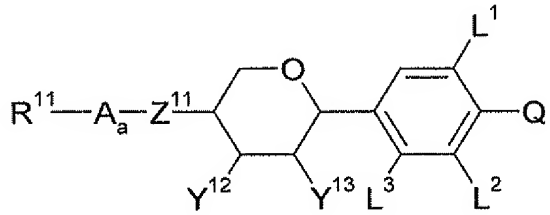


V

,

in which L^1, L^2 and L^3 are as defined above for the compound of formula IB,

M denotes Li, Cl-Mg, Br-Mg or I-Mg, and Q denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I or CN, with formation of a compound of formula IB1



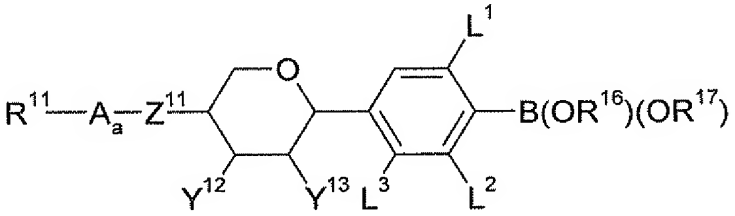
IB1

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12}, Y^{13}, L^1, L^2 and L^3 are as defined for the compound of formula IB, and Q is as defined for the compound of formula V;

and optionally reacting, in a reaction step (B2),

(B2) the compound of the formula IB1 in which Q denotes Br with $B(OR^{16})(OR^{17})(OR^{24})$, where R^{16}, R^{17} and R^{24} are an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, or with $HB(OR^{16})(OR^{17})$, where R^{16} and R^{17} denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, in the presence of an alkyllithium base,

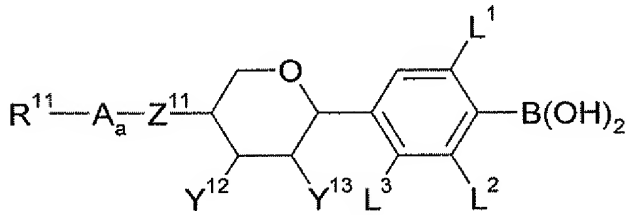
to give a compound of formula IB2



IB2

and optionally converting, in a reaction step (B3),

(B3) the compound of formula IB2 into a compound of formula IB3

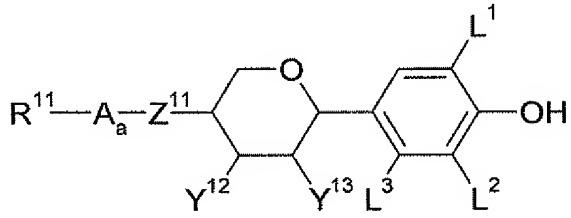


IB3

by reaction with an aqueous acid;

and/or optionally converting, in a reaction step (B4),

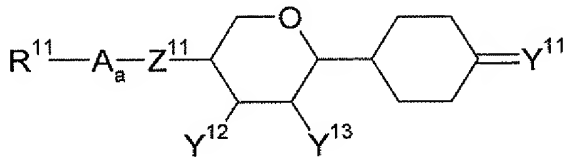
(B4) the compound of formula IB2 or the compound of formula IB3 into a compound of formula IB4



IB4

by reaction with hydrogen peroxide in alkaline or acidic solution.

15. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IC

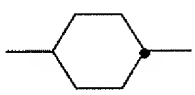
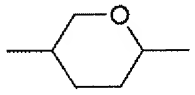
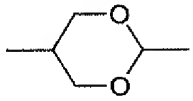
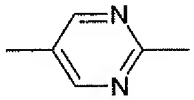


IC

,

in which

R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or alkyl;

A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2, where A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

Y^{11} denotes =O, $=C(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$ or $=CF_2$;

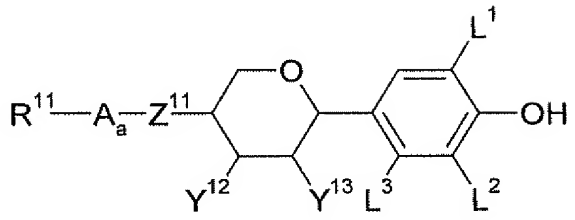
Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl; and

R^{12} and R^{13}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

comprising

converting, in a reaction step (C1),

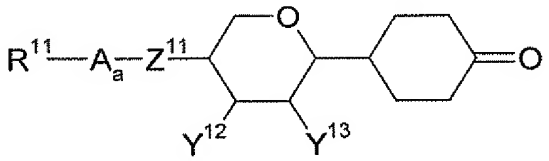
(C1) a compound of formula IB4



IB4

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12} and Y^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IC, and L^1, L^2 and L^3 denote H,

into a compound of formula IC1

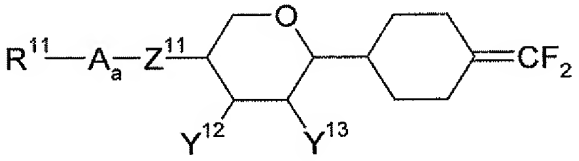


IC1

using hydrogen in the presence of a transition-metal catalyst;

and optionally converting, in a reaction step (C2),

(C2) the compound of formula IC1 into a compound of formula IC2

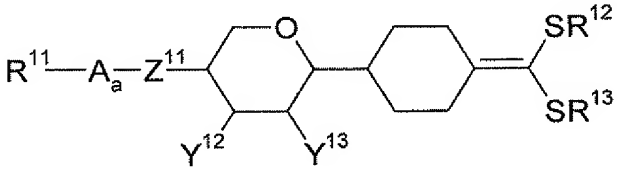


IC2

by reaction with CF_2Br_2 in the presence of $P(N(R^{21})_2)_3$, $P(N(R^{21})_2)_2(OR^{22})$ or $P(N(R^{21})_2)(OR^{22})_2$, where R^{21} and R^{22}, independently of one another, are an alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms;

or optionally converting, in a reaction step (C2'),

(C2') the compound of formula IC1 into a compound of formula IC3

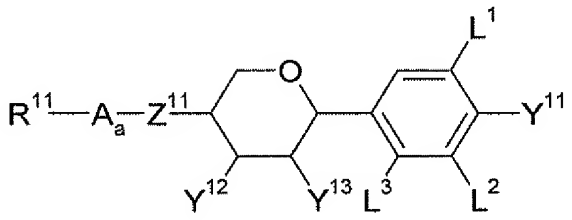


IC3

by reaction with $CHG(SR^{12})(SR^{13})$, in which G denotes $P(OCH_2R^{23})_3$, where

R^{23} is a perfluorinated alkyl radical having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or $Si(CH_3)_3$ or $Si(CH_2CH_3)_3$, and R^{12} and R^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IC, in the presence of a strong base.

16. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of claim 1, which is a compound of formula ID

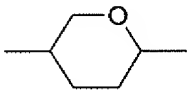
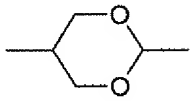
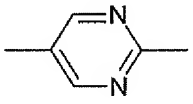


ID

,

in which

R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or alkyl;

A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2, where A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

Y^{11} denotes $-CO_2H$ or $-C(=S^+R^{12})(-SR^{13})X^-$;

Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl;

L^1, L^2 and L^3, independently of one another, denote H or F;

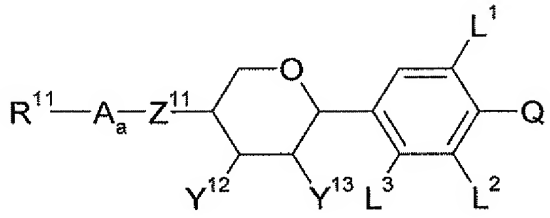
R^{12} and R^{13}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and

X^- is a weakly coordinating anion;

comprising

reacting, in a reaction step (D1),

(D1) a compound of formula IB1

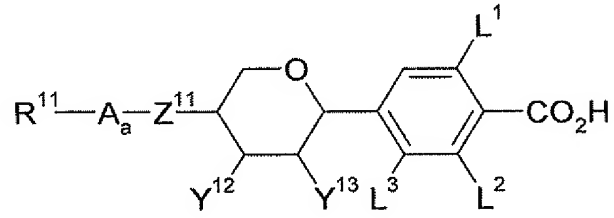


IB1

,

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12}, Y^{13}, L^1, L^2 and L^3 are as defined for the compound of formula ID, and Q denotes H or Br,

with an organometallic base and CO_2 to give a compound of formula ID1



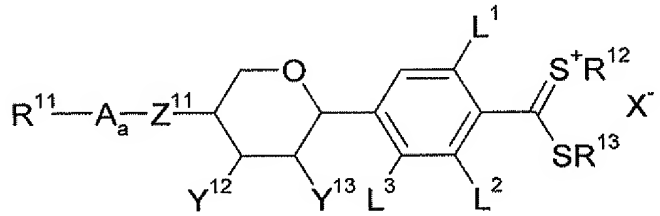
ID1

,

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12}, Y^{13}, L^1, L^2 and L^3 are as defined for the compound of formula ID;

and optionally converting, in a reaction step (D2),

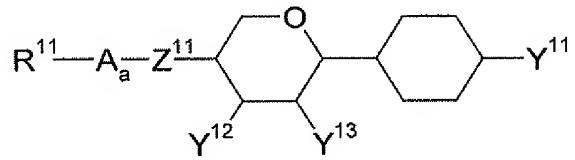
(D2) the compound of formula ID1 into a compound of formula ID2



ID2

in the presence of an acid HX using HSR^{12} and HSR^{13} or using $HSR^{12}R^{13}SH$.

17. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of claim 1, which is a compound of formula IE

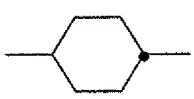
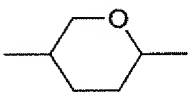
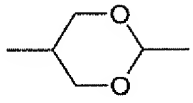
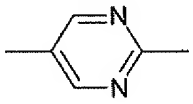


IE

,

in which

R^{11} denotes H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, aryl, heterocyclyl or alkyl;

A stands for  ,  ,  or  ;

a is 0, 1 or 2, where A can adopt identical or different meanings if a is 2;

Z^{11} represents a single bond, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-CF_2-$, $-CF_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CF_2-$, $-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-$, $-CF_2-O-$ or $-O-CF_2-$;

Y^{11} denotes $-CO_2H$ or $-C(=S^+R^{12})(-SR^{13})X^-$;

Y^{12} and Y^{13}, independently of one another, denote H or alkyl;

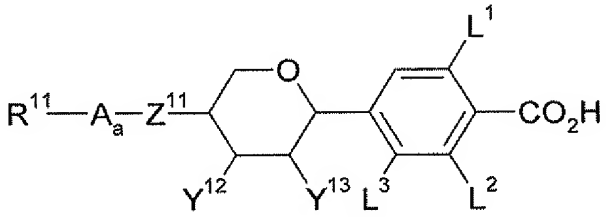
R^{12} and R^{13}, independently of one another, denote an unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 15 carbon atoms or together form a $-(CH_2)_p-$ unit, where p = 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, where one, two or three of these CH_2 groups are optionally substituted by at least one unbranched or branched alkyl radical having 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and

X^- is a weakly coordinating anion;

comprising

converting, in a reaction step (E1),

(E1) a compound of formula ID1

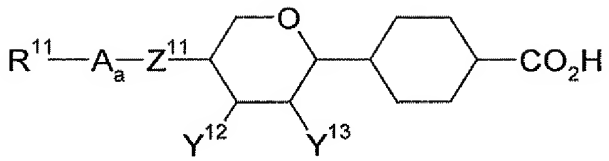


ID1

,

in which R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{12} and Y^{13} are as defined above for the compound of formula IE, and L^1, L^2 and L^3 denote H,

into a compound of formula IE1

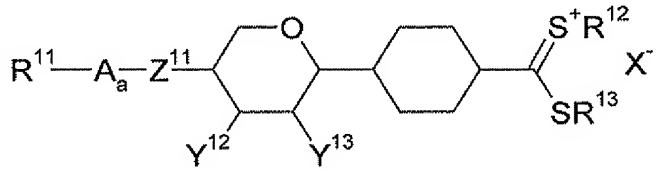


IE1

using hydrogen in the presence of a transition-metal catalyst;

and optionally converting, in a reaction step (E2),

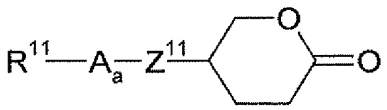
(E2) the compound of formula IE1 into a compound of formula IE2



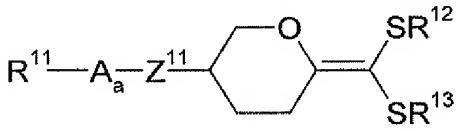
IE2

in the presence of an acid HX using HSR^{12} and HSR^{13} or using $HSR^{12}R^{13}SH$.

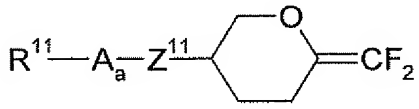
18. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of one of the following formulae



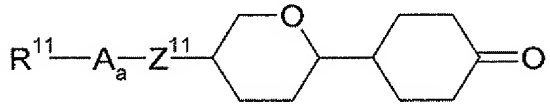
I1



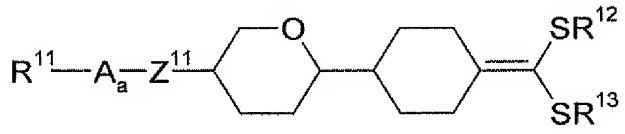
I2



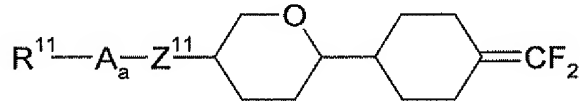
I3



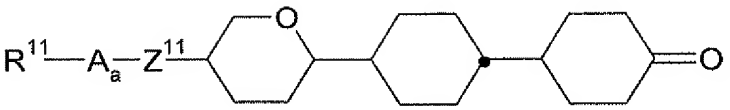
I4



I5

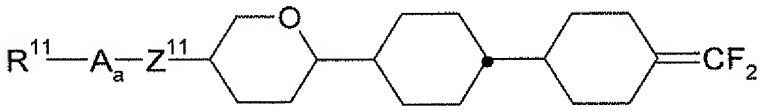


I6

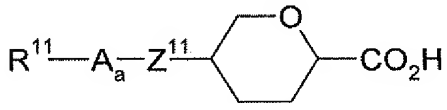


I7

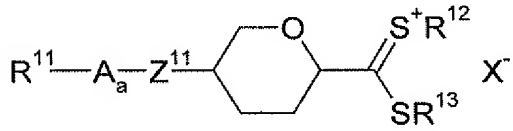
I8



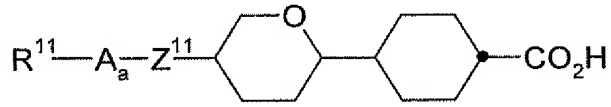
I9



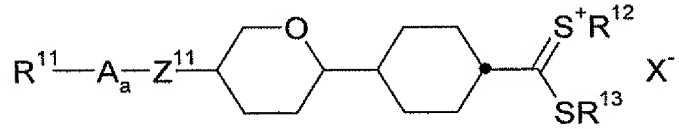
I10



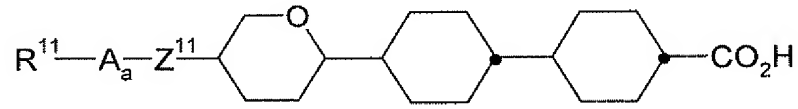
I11



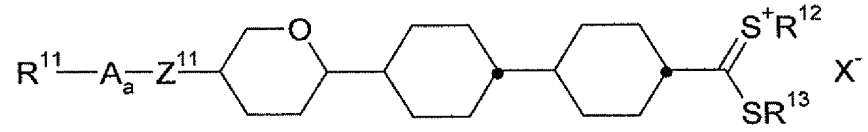
I12



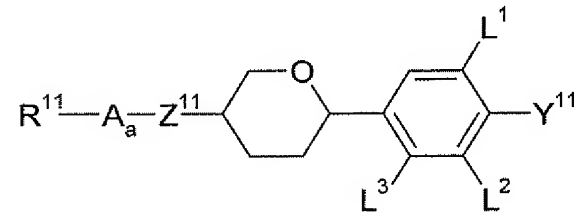
I13



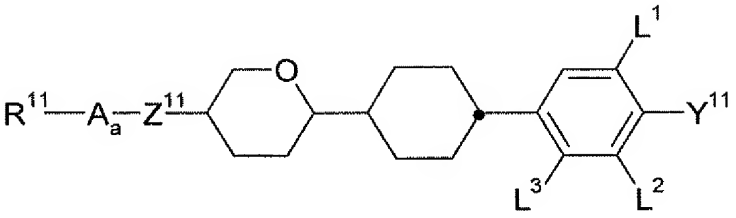
I14



I15



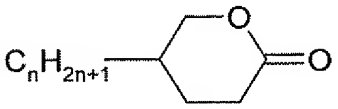
I16



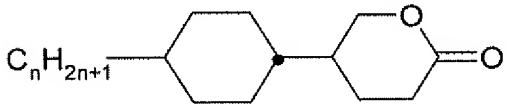
I17

wherein R^{11}, A, a, Z^{11}, Y^{11}, L^1, L^2, L^3, R^{12}, R^{13} and X^- have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula I.

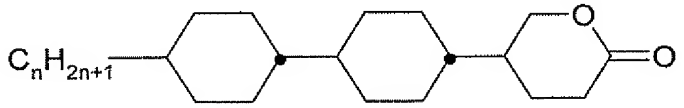
19. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1, which is a compound of one of the following formulae



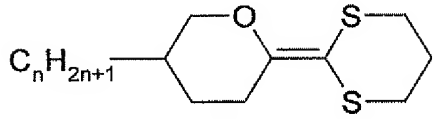
I1a



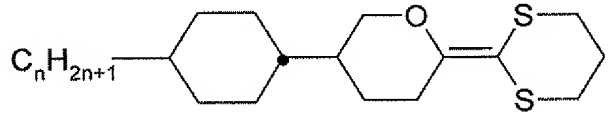
I1b



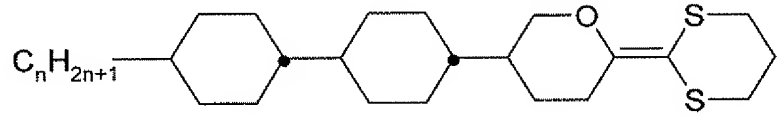
I1c



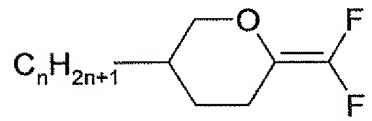
I2a



I2b



I2b



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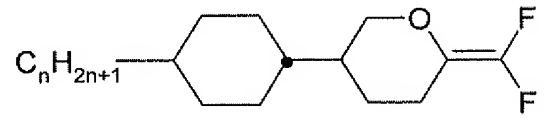

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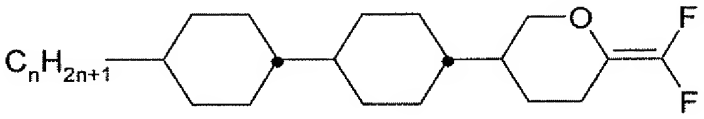
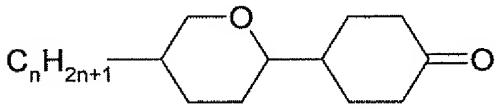


I3c



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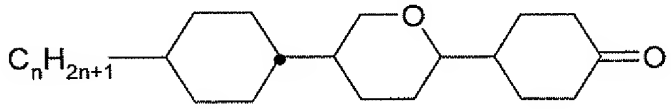

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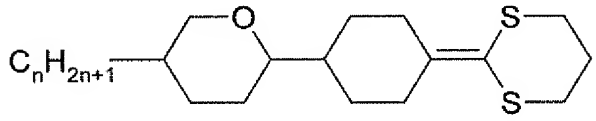

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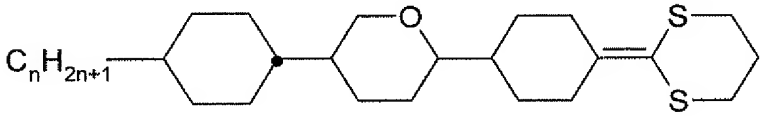
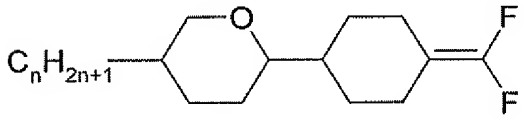


I5b



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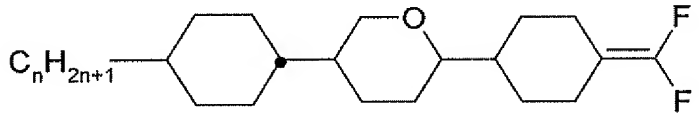
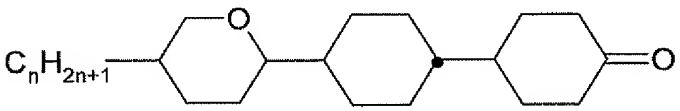


I6b



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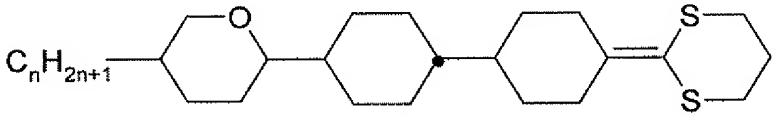

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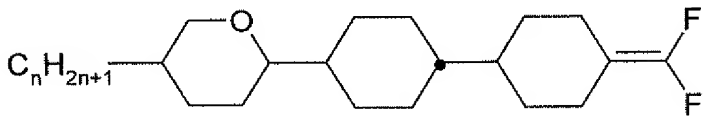

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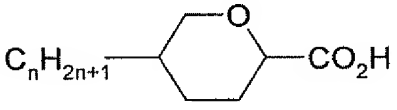

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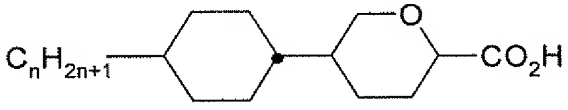

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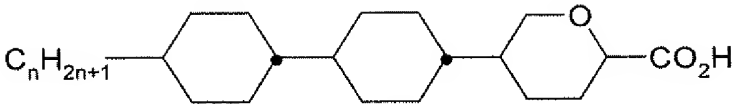

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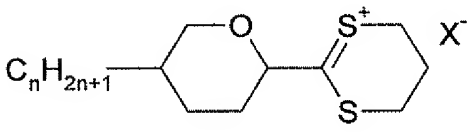

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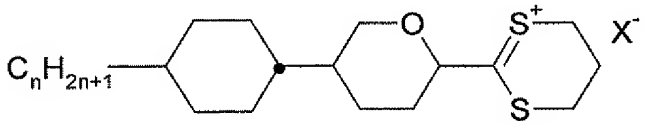

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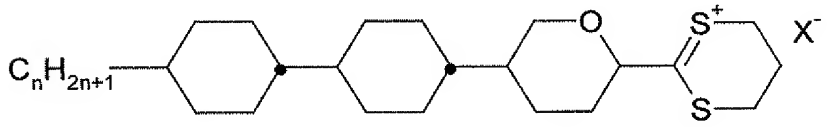

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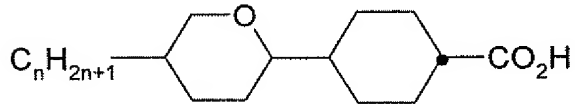

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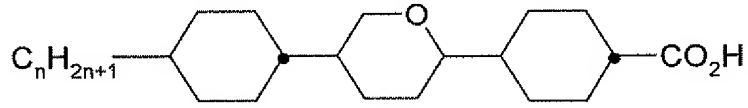

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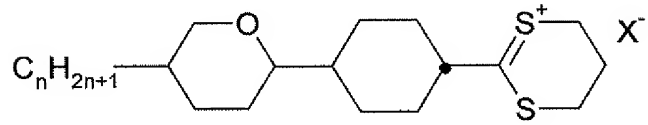
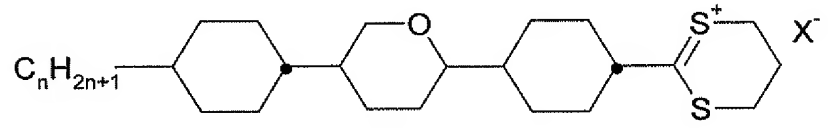


I13a



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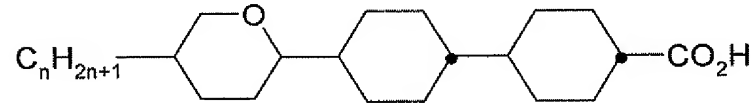

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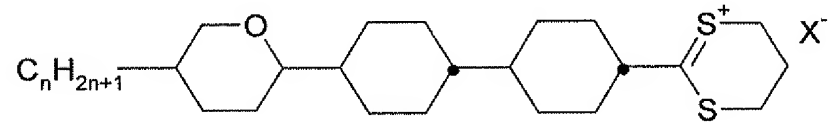
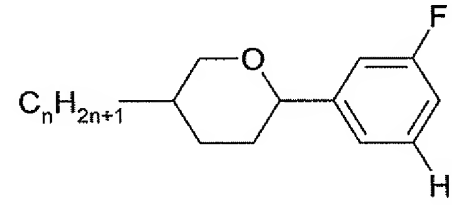
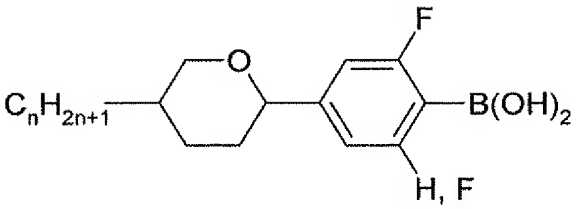


I15a



I16a



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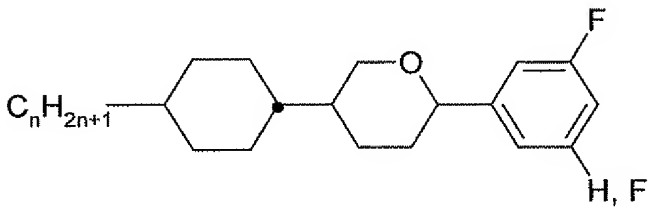

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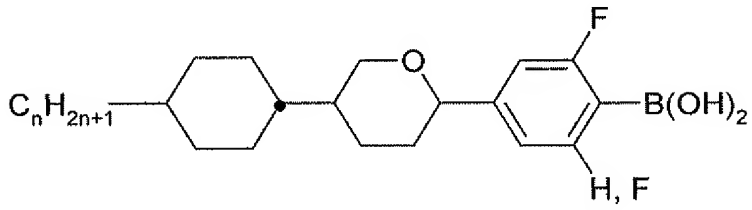

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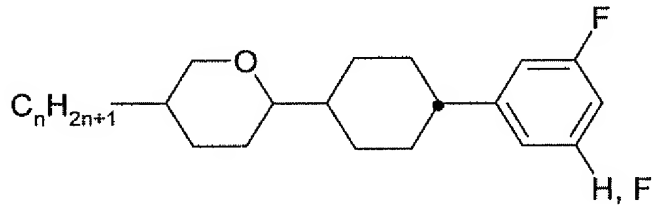

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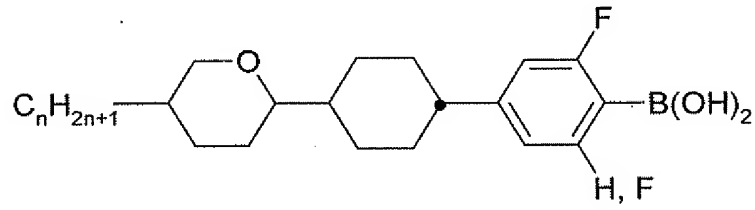

I17b

wherein n is an integer of 1 to 7.

20. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 10, wherein C_nH_{2n+1} is straight-chain.